

TRANSFINITE TREE QUIVERS AND THEIR REPRESENTATIONS

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Abstract

The idea of “vertex at the infinity” naturally appears when studying indecomposable injective representations of tree quivers. In this paper we formalize this behavior and find the structure of all the indecomposable injective representations of a tree quiver of size an arbitrary cardinal κ . As a consequence the structure of injective representations of noetherian κ -trees is completely determined. In the second part we will consider the problem whether arbitrary trees are source injective representation quivers or not.

1. Introduction

The classical representation theory of quivers motivated by Gabriel’s work (Gabriel (1972)) involved finite quivers and assumed that the base ring is algebraically closed field and that all vector spaces involved were finite dimensional. Recently, representations by modules of more general (possibly infinite) quivers over any ring have been studied. The aim of this paper is to continue with the program initiated in Enochs & Herzog (1999) and continued in Enochs et al. (2002), Enochs et al. (2003), Enochs et al. (2004), Enochs & Estrada (2005), Enochs et al. (2009) and Estrada & Özdemir (2010) to develop new techniques on the study of these more general representations.

Our main concern on this paper is to study injective representations of transfinite tree quivers. These quivers have been recently considered by Rump in Rump (2010) in his study of the existence of flat covers on certain non-necessarily Abelian categories. Transfinite tree quivers also appear naturally when studying indecomposable injective representations of tree quivers. Namely, in Enochs et al. (2009, Section 3) it is proved that the indecomposable injective representations of a tree are in one-to-one correspondence with both finite and infinite sequences of modules of the form $E \xrightarrow{id} E \xrightarrow{id} \dots \xrightarrow{id} E$ and $E \xrightarrow{id} E \xrightarrow{id} E \xrightarrow{id} \dots$ (where E is an indecomposable injective R -module and id is the identity map). Each one of these sequences corresponds to the different finite or infinite paths of the tree starting in the root. For instance for the tree quiver

$$A^\infty = v_1 \longrightarrow v_2 \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow v_n \longrightarrow \dots,$$

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the indecomposable injective representations are of the form

$$E_n = E \xrightarrow{id} E \xrightarrow{id} E \xrightarrow{id} \dots \xrightarrow{id} E \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow \dots$$

and

$$E^\infty = E \xrightarrow{id} E \xrightarrow{id} E \xrightarrow{id} E \xrightarrow{id} \dots$$

Hence when studying indecomposable injective representations of a tree one has to consider simultaneously both the vertices of the quiver and the “vertices at the infinity”. In the present paper we make more precise the statement “adding vertices at the infinity” by introducing the notion of the completion of a tree, and studying in Section 3 the category of cocontinuous representations of such completed trees. As an application of this, we characterize in Theorem 4.2 the indecomposable injective representations of trees of any size in terms of its completion.

In the second part of the paper we will focus on the local properties of the injective representations of trees. The class of source injective representation quivers has been introduced in Enochs et al. (2009, Definition 2.2). More precisely, a quiver Q is source injective representation quiver whenever the injective representations X of $(Q, R\text{-Mod})$ are characterized in terms of the following two local properties (see Section 2 for unexplained terminology):

- i) $\mathcal{X}(v)$ is an injective R -module, for any vertex v of Q .
- ii) For any vertex v , the morphism

$$\mathcal{X}(v) \longrightarrow \prod_{s(a)=v} \mathcal{X}(t(a))$$

induced by $\mathcal{X}(v) \longrightarrow \mathcal{X}(t(a))$ is a splitting epimorphism.

As it is shown in Enochs et al. (2009, Theorem 4.2) this important class of quivers includes finite quivers and more generally right rooted quivers, but do not include cyclic quivers (see Enochs et al. (2009, Example 1)). Furthermore, concerning to trees, it is shown in Enochs et al. (2009, Corollary 5.5) that (possibly infinite) barren trees are examples of source injective representation quivers. So implicitly the question whether all trees are source injective representation quivers or not was arisen. We solve this question in the negative in Section 5 by showing that non-barren trees such that the set $\{t(a) : s(a) = v\}$ is finite, for each vertex v of Q , are not source injective representation quivers.

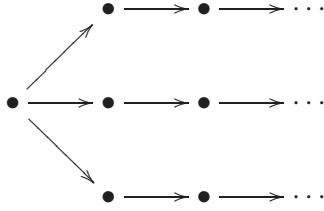
2. Preliminaries

All rings considered in this paper will be associative with identity and, unless otherwise specified, not necessarily commutative. The letter R will usually denote a ring. All modules are left unitary R -modules. $R\text{-Mod}$ will denote the category of left R -modules. We refer to Assem et al. (2006) for any undefined notion used in the text.

A *quiver* is a directed graph whose edges are called arrows. As usual we denote a quiver by Q understanding that $Q = (V, E)$ where V is the set of vertices and E the set of arrows. An arrow of a quiver from a vertex v_1 to a vertex v_2 is denoted by $a : v_1 \rightarrow v_2$. In this case we write $s(a) = v_1$ the initial (starting) vertex and $t(a) = v_2$ the terminal (ending) vertex. A *finite path* p of a quiver Q is a sequence of arrows $a_n \cdots a_2 a_1$ with $t(a_i) = s(a_{i+1})$ for

all $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$. Thus $s(p) = s(a_1)$ and $t(p) = t(a_n)$. Two paths p and q can be composed, getting another path qp (or pq) whenever $t(p) = s(q)$ ($t(q) = s(p)$).

A quiver Q may be thought of as a category in which the objects are the vertices of Q and the morphisms are the paths of Q . The vertices can be considered as the identities of Q , that is, a vertex v of Q is a trivial path where $s(v) = t(v) = v$. A (right) *rooted* quiver is a quiver having no path of the form $\bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \dots$ (see Enochs et al. (2004)). A *tree* is a quiver T having a vertex v such that for another vertex w of T , there exists a unique path p such that $s(p) = v$ and $t(p) = w$. Such a vertex is called the root of the tree T . The (left) *path space* of a quiver Q , denoted by $P(Q)$, is the quiver whose vertices are the paths p of Q and whose arrows are the pairs $(p, ap) : p \rightarrow ap$ such that ap is defined (i.e. $s(a) = t(p)$). For each vertex $v \in V$, $P(Q)_v$ is a *subtree* of $P(Q)$ containing all paths of Q with initial vertex v . A tree with a root v is said to be *barren* if the number of vertices n_i of the i th state of T is finite for every natural number i and the sequence of positive natural numbers n_1, n_2, \dots stabilizes (see Enochs et al. (2002)). For example, the tree



is barren.

A representation by modules X of a given quiver Q is a functor $X : Q \rightarrow R\text{-Mod}$. Such a representation is determined by giving a module $X(v)$ to each vertex v of Q and a homomorphism $X(a) : X(v_1) \rightarrow X(v_2)$ to each arrow $a : v_1 \rightarrow v_2$ of Q . A morphism η between two representations X and Y is a natural transformation, so it will be a family $\{\eta_v : X(v) \rightarrow Y(v)\}_{v \in V}$ such that $Y(a) \circ \eta_{v_1} = \eta_{v_2} \circ X(a)$ for any arrow $a : v_1 \rightarrow v_2$ of Q . Thus the representations of a quiver Q by modules over a ring R form a category, denoted by $(Q, R\text{-Mod})$. This is a Grothendieck category with enough projectives and injectives.

The category $(Q, R\text{-Mod})$ is equivalent to the category of modules over the *path ring* RQ , where RQ is defined as the free left R -module whose base are the paths of Q , and where the multiplication is the obvious composition between two paths. RQ is a ring with enough idempotents and in general it does not have an identity (unless the set V is finite).

For a given quiver Q , one can define a family of projective generators from an adjoint situation as it is shown in Mitchell (1972). For every vertex $v \in V$ and the embedding morphism $\{v\} \subseteq Q$, the family $\{S_v(R) : v \in V\}$ is a family of projective generators for the category of representations $(Q, R\text{-Mod})$ where the functor $S_v : R\text{-Mod} \rightarrow (Q, R\text{-Mod})$ is defined in Mitchell (1972, §28) as

$$S_v(M)(w) = \bigoplus_{Q(v,w)} M$$

and for any arrow $a : w_1 \rightarrow w_2$ of Q ,

$$S_v(M)(a) : \bigoplus_{Q(v, w_1)} M \rightarrow \bigoplus_{Q(v, w_2)} M$$

is given by $S_v(M)(a) = \bigoplus_{Q(v, w_2)} id_{Q(v, w_2)}$, where $Q(v, w)$ is the set of paths

of Q starting at v and ending at w . Then S_v is a left adjoint functor of the evaluation functor $T_v : (Q, R\text{-Mod}) \rightarrow (\{v\}, R\text{-Mod}) \cong R\text{-Mod}$ given by $T_v(X) = X(v)$ for any representation $X \in (Q, R\text{-Mod})$, and so given representations M of $(\{v\}, R\text{-Mod})$ (i.e. an R -module M) and X of $(Q, R\text{-Mod})$ there is a natural isomorphism:

$$\text{Hom}_{(Q, R\text{-Mod})}(S_v(M), X) \cong \text{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}(M, X(v)).$$

Similarly, we can find a family of injective cogenerators from an adjoint situation (see Enochs & Herzog (1999)). For every vertex $v \in V$ and the embedding morphism $\{v\} \subseteq Q$, the family $\{e_*^v(E) : v \in V\}$ is a family of injective cogenerators of $(Q, R\text{-Mod})$, whenever E is an injective cogenerator of $R\text{-Mod}$. The functor $e_*^v : R\text{-Mod} \rightarrow (Q, R\text{-Mod})$ is defined in Enochs & Herzog (1999, §4) as

$$e_*^v(M)(w) = \prod_{Q(w, v)} M,$$

and if $a : w_1 \rightarrow w_2$ is an arrow of Q , then

$$e_*^v(M)(a) : \prod_{Q(w_1, v)} M \rightarrow \prod_{Q(w_2, v)} M$$

is given by $e_*^v(M)(a) = \prod_{Q(w_2, v)a} id_{Q(w_2, v)a}$. Then by Enochs & Herzog (1999,

Theorem 4.1), e_*^v is the *right* adjoint functor of T_v , and so given representations M of $(\{v\}, R\text{-Mod})$ (i.e. an R -module M) and X of $(Q, R\text{-Mod})$ there is a natural isomorphism:

$$\text{Hom}_{(Q, R\text{-Mod})}(X, e_*^v(M)) \cong \text{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}(X(v), M).$$

3. Transfinite trees and their representations

A *well-ordered* set is a totally ordered set satisfying the descending chain condition. The prototype of such a set is $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$. So, a tree T can be regarded as a partially ordered set, where $u \leq v$ if there is a path from u to v ($u, v \in T$). Such a tree can be thought of as a generalization of \mathbb{N} as a partially ordered set. The following is a way to define trees which correspond to ordinal numbers in general (where \mathbb{N} has the ordinal number ω).

DEFINITION 3.1. By a *transfinite tree* we mean a partially ordered set T satisfying

- (i) the descending chain condition, that is, if $v_0 \geq v_1 \geq \dots$ then for some n_0 , we have $v_{n_0} = v_n$ for all $n \geq n_0$, $v_i \in T$;
- (ii) for any $v \in T$, the set of $w \leq v$ is totally ordered, that is, if $w, w' \leq v$ then either $w \leq w'$ or $w' \leq w$;
- (iii) there is a least element $v \in T$, that is, $v \leq v'$ for all $v' \in T$.

Now, we partition the transfinite tree T as follows (the partition will be indexed by the ordinal numbers):

Let $T_0 = \{v\}$ where v is the least element of T . Let T_1 be the set of $w \in T$ such that $v \neq w$ and such that $v \leq u \leq w$ implies that $v = u$ or $u = w$ or equivalently, the cardinality of the set of $u \leq w$ is 2. Then define T_2 to be the set of $w \in T$ such that the cardinality of the set $u \leq w$ is 3. Similarly, we define T_3, T_4, T_5, \dots . Therefore, we define T_ω to be the set of $w \in T$ such that if $u < w$ then $u \in T_n$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$. So, for an ordinal number α , we define T_α by transfinite induction:

So having defined T_α for $\alpha < \beta$, we must define T_β . If β is not a limit ordinal, then $\beta = \alpha + 1$ for some α . Then we let $T_{\alpha+1}$ consists of $w \in T$ such that $v < w$ for some $v \in T_\alpha$, where $v \leq u \leq w$ implies that $v = u$ or $u = w$. If β is a limit ordinal, we let $w \in T_\beta$ if whenever $v < w$ we have $v \in T_\alpha$ for some $\alpha < \beta$ and if, for every $\alpha' < \beta$, there is a $v < w$ with $v \in T_{\alpha'}$ where $\alpha' \leq \alpha < \beta$.

Remark 3.2. If $T_\omega = \emptyset$ then T is a tree in the usual sense, where there is an arrow from u to v if $u < v$, and $u \leq w \leq v$ implies that $u = w$ or $w = v$.

The following is an example of a transfinite tree which is not a (usual) tree.

EXAMPLE 3.3. The tree $T \equiv v_0 \rightarrow v_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow v_n \rightarrow \dots v_\omega$ (where ω is the first limit ordinal) is not a usual tree. Indeed, $T_\omega \neq \emptyset$ since $v_\omega \in T_\omega$ (as for all $u < v_\omega$, $u \in T_n$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$).

DEFINITION 3.4. A tree T is said to be *complete* if every chain (i.e. totally ordered subset) of T has a least upper bound in T .

Remark 3.5. Every tree T has a completion $T \subseteq \overline{T}$. This means that \overline{T} is a complete tree, T is a subtree of \overline{T} such that if $v \in T$ and $u \leq v$ for some $u \in \overline{T}$, then $u \in T$, and such that every $v \in \overline{T}$ is the least upper bound of a chain in T .

Notice that, if T is a transfinite tree then we can make T into a category, where $\text{Hom}(u, v)$ is empty if $u \not\leq v$. Then, for $u, v, w \in T$,

$$\text{Hom}(v, w) \times \text{Hom}(u, v) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(u, w)$$

is defined in the obvious manner. Thus a representation X of T in $R\text{-Mod}$ is just a functor $X : T \rightarrow R\text{-Mod}$.

We point out that all representations of $(T, R\text{-Mod})$, where T is a transfinite tree, that we consider are cocontinuous. This is because we want to generalize usual representations of (usual) trees (or in general of quivers), that is, we know that if Q is any quiver and X is a representation of $(Q, R\text{-Mod})$ then, for a finite path $v_{i_1} \rightarrow v_{i_2} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow v_{i_n}$ on Q , we have trivially that

$$v_{i_n} = \sup \{v_{i_j} \mid j \leq n\} \quad \text{and} \quad X(v_{i_n}) = \lim_{\rightarrow j \leq n} X(v_{i_j}). \quad (*)$$

But if we admit *infinite* paths (as it happens in transfinite trees), then we want our representations to satisfy the same property (*), that is, if $u = \sup \{v_\alpha \mid \alpha < \gamma\}$ (and so $u \in T_\gamma$), where γ is an ordinal number, then

$$X(u) = \lim_{\rightarrow \alpha < \gamma} X(v_\alpha).$$

Such X are called *cocontinuous representations*. So our representations of transfinite trees will be *cocontinuous*. Of course, if T is complete, then all such supremums always exist, but if not, then we can consider the completion \overline{T} of T because the categories $(T, R\text{-Mod})$ and $(\overline{T}, R\text{-Mod})$ are easily shown to be equivalent.

It is then clear that the indecomposable injective representations of $(T, R\text{-Mod})$ are in 1-1 correspondence with the indecomposable injective representations of $(\overline{T}, R\text{-Mod})$.

4. Indecomposable injective representations of transfinite trees

LEMMA 4.1. *If $T_\alpha = \emptyset$ for any α , then $T_\beta = \emptyset$ when $\alpha \leq \beta$.*

PROOF. Suppose on the contrary that $T_\beta \neq \emptyset$. Then there exists a $w \in T_\beta$, and so there is a $v < w$ with $v \in T_\alpha$ for some $\alpha < \beta$ (by definition of T_β) which is impossible (since $T_\alpha = \emptyset$).

Notice that since $e_*^v(E)$ is a right adjoint functor of the evaluation functor T_v as we have pointed out at the end of Section 2, we have that if E is an indecomposable injective R -module, then $e_*^v(E)$ is also an indecomposable injective representation.

THEOREM 4.2. *If X is an indecomposable injective representation of $(\overline{T}, R\text{-Mod})$ where \overline{T} is a completion of the tree T , then $X \cong e_*^v(E)$ for some vertex $v \in \overline{T}$ and some indecomposable injective R -module E .*

PROOF. If we consider T'_α 's which have been defined after Definition 3.1, then we see that they are not in a chain. So let us define $T_\gamma = \bigcup_{\alpha \leq \gamma} T'_\alpha$ in order that the new T_γ 's are in a chain. Now, since T is a set, $T = T_\lambda$ for some ordinal number λ (and so $T_0 \subset T_1 \subset T_2 \subset \cdots \subset T_\omega \subset \cdots \subset T_\lambda = T$).

- (i) Firstly, we will prove by transfinite induction that if, for each $\alpha \leq \lambda$, there exists $v_\alpha \in T_\alpha$ such that $X(v_\alpha) \neq 0$, then $X|_{T_\alpha} \cong e_*^{v_\alpha}(E)$ (where $E = X(v_0)$). For $\alpha = 0$, we have trivially that $X|_{T_0} \cong e_*^{v_0}(E)$ (where $E = X(v_0)$). Assume that α has a successor and that $X|_{T_\alpha} \cong e_*^{v_\alpha}(E)$. We want to show that $X|_{T_{\alpha+1}} \cong e_*^{v_{\alpha+1}}(E)$. Since X is an injective representation, we have, by Enochs et al. (2009, Proposition 2.1), a splitting epimorphism

$$f : X(v_\alpha) \longrightarrow X(v_{\alpha+1}) \oplus \prod_{v_\alpha < u, u \neq v_{\alpha+1}} X(u) \quad (\text{where } X(v_{\alpha+1}) \neq 0).$$

If f is an isomorphism, then define a representation Y' such that $Y'|_{T_\alpha} = X|_{T_\alpha}$ and, for $v \in T_\beta$ when $\alpha + 1 \leq \beta$, $Y'(v) = X(v)$ if the unique path from v_α to v goes through $v_{\alpha+1}$ and $Y'(v) = 0$ otherwise. Then let us define another representation Y'' such that $Y''|_{T_\alpha} = 0$ and, for $v \in T_\beta$ when $\alpha + 1 \leq \beta$, $Y''(v) = 0$ if the unique path from v_α to v goes through $v_{\alpha+1}$ and $Y''(v) = X(v)$ otherwise. In fact, Y' and Y'' are subrepresentations of X and thus $X = Y' \oplus Y''$. So by the indecomposability of X we get $X = Y'$ since $Y'(v_{\alpha+1}) = X(v_{\alpha+1}) \neq 0$. In particular, $X|_{T_{\alpha+1}} \cong e_*^{v_{\alpha+1}}(E)$.

So now suppose that f is not an isomorphism, and let K be the kernel of f . Then define a representation Y such that $Y(v) = K$ if $v \in T_\gamma$, $\gamma < \alpha + 1$ and $Y(v) = 0$ otherwise (then of course $Y(v_{\alpha+1}) = 0$). In fact, Y is an injective subrepresentation of X (since K is an injective module as f is splitting), and so a direct summand of X . But since X is indecomposable and $Y \neq 0$ (as $K \neq 0$), we obtain $X = Y$. This is impossible because $X(v_{\alpha+1}) \neq 0$, but $Y(v_{\alpha+1}) = 0$.

Now assume that $\gamma \leq \lambda$ is a limit ordinal and that $X|_{T_\alpha} \cong e_*^{v_\alpha}(E)$ for all $\alpha < \gamma$. We show that $X|_{T_\gamma} \cong e_*^{v_\gamma}(E)$. Let $v_\gamma = \sup\{v_\alpha \mid \alpha < \gamma\}$. Then

$$X(v_\gamma) = \lim_{\rightarrow \alpha < \gamma} X(v_\alpha) = \lim_{\rightarrow \alpha < \gamma} E = E$$

and if $v_\gamma \neq u \in T_\gamma$, then

$$X(u) = \lim_{\rightarrow \alpha < \gamma} X|_{T_\alpha}(u) = \lim_{\rightarrow \alpha < \gamma} 0 = 0.$$

So $X|_{T_\gamma} \cong e_*^{v_\gamma}(E)$.

- (ii) On the contrary to (i), let us assume that there exists $\alpha^* \leq \lambda$ such that $X(v) = 0$, for all $v \in T_{\alpha^*}$ and α^* is the smallest ordinal with this property. Then α^* cannot be a limit ordinal. Because, if α^* is a limit ordinal then $X|_{T_\beta} \cong e_*^{v_\beta}(E)$ for all $\beta < \alpha^*$ by (i), but then $v_{\alpha^*} = \sup\{v_\beta \mid \beta < \alpha^*\} \in T_{\alpha^*}$ and

$$X(v_{\alpha^*}) = \lim_{\rightarrow \beta < \alpha^*} X|_{T_\beta}(v_\beta) = \lim_{\rightarrow \beta < \alpha^*} E = E \neq 0$$

which contradicts with our assumption. So α^* is a successor ordinal. Let $\alpha^* = \mu + 1$. Thus $X|_{T_\mu} \cong e_*^{v_\mu}(E)$ by (i) (since $X(v_\mu) \neq 0$), and $X(v_\beta) = 0$ for all $v_\beta \in T_\beta$, when $\beta \geq \mu + 1$ (since, by assumption, $X(v) = 0$ for any $v \in T_{\alpha^*}$). Hence $X \cong e_*^{v_\mu}(E)$ in T .

The following definition is based on the characterization of locally noetherian categories of representations of quivers provided in Enochs et al. (2002, Theorem 2.6).

DEFINITION 4.3. A transfinite tree T is called *noetherian* if $(T, R\text{-Mod})$ is locally noetherian for every left noetherian ring R , that is, $P(Q)_v$ is barren for all $v \in T$ and R is left noetherian.

EXAMPLE 4.4. Consider the tree T as in Example 3.3 and the category of (cocontinuous) representations $(T, R\text{-Mod})$, where R is a left noetherian ring. Then the (left) path spaces of T are:

$$\begin{aligned} P(Q)_{v_0} &\equiv v_0 \rightarrow v_1 \rightarrow \cdots \quad (\text{not including } v_\omega), \\ P(Q)_{v_1} &\equiv v_1 \rightarrow v_2 \rightarrow \cdots \quad (\text{not including } v_\omega), \\ &\vdots \\ P(Q)_{v_\omega} &\equiv v_\omega. \end{aligned}$$

So all of them are barren. Thus T is noetherian.

Since $(T, R\text{-Mod})$ is a Grothendieck category we obtain the following corollary.

COROLLARY 4.5. (*Matlis Theorem for noetherian transfinite trees*)
Let T be a noetherian transfinite tree. Then any injective representation of $(T, R\text{-Mod})$ is, uniquely up to isomorphism, the direct sum of the indecomposable injectives $e_^v(E)$ for some $v \in T$, where E is an indecomposable injective R -module.*

5. Non-source injective representation trees

As we have pointed out in the introduction, infinite barren trees are source injective representation quivers. So, in this section, we show that non-barren trees which satisfy some condition on their vertices are not source injective representation quivers.

DEFINITION 5.1. (Enochs et al., 2009, Definition 2.2)

A quiver Q is called a *source injective representation quiver* if, for any ring R , any injective representation X of $(Q, R\text{-Mod})$ can be characterized in terms of the following conditions:

- (i) $X(v)$ is injective R -module, for any vertex v of Q .
- (ii) For any vertex v the morphism

$$X(v) \longrightarrow \prod_{s(a)=v} X(t(a))$$

induced by $X(v) \longrightarrow X(t(a))$ is a splitting epimorphism.

In the proof of the following lemma, we use the fact that a morphism $\zeta : S_u(R) \rightarrow X$ is uniquely determined by defining $\zeta(1_u) \in X(u)$ for any vertex u and representation X of a quiver Q (since S_u is a left adjoint functor of the evaluation functor T_v).

LEMMA 5.2. *If the tree T is not barren, then there exists a family $\{E_i \mid i \in I\}$ of injective representations of T such that $\oplus_{i \in I} E_i$ is not injective, where I is an infinite index set.*

PROOF. Since T is not barren, there is an infinite set W of vertices of T in such a way that any two distinct vertices are not connected (see Enochs et al. (2002, Lemma 3.4)). Let us well order W , for example $W = \{w_1, w_2, \dots\}$, and let us consider the representations $S_{w_1}(R), S_{w_2}(R), \dots$ (where S_v is Mitchell's functor). Then $\sum_{w \in W} S_w(R) \subseteq S_v(R)$, where v is the root of the tree, and this sum is direct. Now given $\tilde{w} \in W$ we have a canonical projection

$$S_{\tilde{w}}(R) \xrightarrow{\tau_{\tilde{w}}} \oplus_{w \in W} S_w(R) \xrightarrow{\pi_i} \oplus_{j>i} S_{w_j}(R) .$$

And let us consider the injective hull $\oplus_{j>i} S_{w_j}(R) \xrightarrow{d_i} E_{w_i}$. Then we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S_{\tilde{w}}(R) & \hookrightarrow & \oplus_{w \in W} S_w(R) \\ \downarrow d_i \pi_i \tau_{\tilde{w}} & & \downarrow \varphi \\ E_{w_i} & \hookrightarrow & \oplus_{i \geq 1} E_{w_i} \end{array}$$

where φ exists by the universal property of the direct sum. So if we assume that $\oplus_{i \geq 1} E_{w_i}$ is injective, then there exists a morphism $\psi : S_v(R) \rightarrow \oplus_{i \geq 1} E_{w_i}$ makes the following diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \oplus_{w \in W} S_w(R) & \xhookrightarrow{\quad} & S_v(R) \\ \varphi \downarrow & \swarrow \psi & \\ \oplus_{i \geq 1} E_{w_i} & & \end{array}$$

Now let $w_i \in W$ fixed, but arbitrary. We will show that the i th-component of $\psi(1_v)$ is nonzero. Let $h : \oplus_{i \geq 1} E_{w_i}(v) \rightarrow \oplus_{i \geq 1} E_{w_i}(w_{i+1})$ be the morphism corresponding to the representation $\oplus_{i \geq 1} E_{w_i}$ acting on the path p such that $s(p) = v$ and $t(p) = w_{i+1}$. Then

$$h\psi(1_v) = \psi(1_{w_{i+1}}) = \varphi(1_{w_{i+1}}) = (\underbrace{\pi_1(1_{w_{i+1}})}_{\neq 0}, \underbrace{\pi_2(1_{w_{i+1}})}_{\neq 0}, \dots, \underbrace{\pi_i(1_{w_{i+1}})}_{\neq 0}, 0, 0, \dots)$$

Thus the i th-component of $\psi(1_v)$ is nonzero, for all $i \geq 1$, which is a contradiction. Hence $\oplus_{i \geq 1} E_{w_i}$ cannot be injective.

THEOREM 5.3. *If the tree T is such that the set $\{t(a) : s(a) = v\}$ is finite for each $v \in T$ and each arrow a , and T is not barren, then T is not a source injective representation quiver.*

PROOF. Assume that R is a left noetherian ring. Since T is not barren, the previous argument in the proof of Lemma 5.2 shows that there is a family of injective representations $\{E_w \mid w \in W\}$ such that $\oplus_W E_w$ is not injective. However, as E_w ($w \in W$) are injective representations, they do satisfy the conditions (i) and (ii) of being a source injective representation quiver (by Enochs et al. (2009, Proposition 2.1)), that is,

- (i) $E_w(v)$ is an injective R -module for all $v \in T$;
- (ii) $E_w(v) \longrightarrow \prod_{s(a)=v} E_w(t(a))$ is a splitting epimorphism.

Therefore, the representation $\oplus_W E_w$ also satisfies (i) and (ii). In fact,

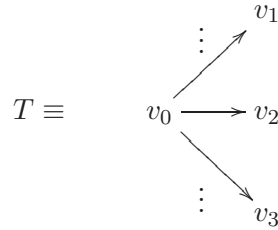
- (i) $(\bigoplus_W E_w)(v) = \bigoplus_W E_w(v)$ is an injective R -module, for all $v \in T$ (since R is left noetherian);
- (ii) $(\bigoplus_{w \in W} E_w)(v) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{w \in W} \prod_{s(a)=v} E_w(t(a)) \cong \prod_{s(a)=v} (\bigoplus_{w \in W} E_w)(t(a))$ is a splitting epimorphism (where the isomorphism follows since the set $\{t(a) \mid s(a) = v\}$ is finite by hypothesis).

Hence T is not a source injective representation quiver.

EXAMPLE 5.4. The binary tree is not a source injective representation quiver.

Remark 5.5. In Theorem 5.3, the condition $\{t(a) : s(a) = v\}$ is finite for each $v \in T$ cannot be omitted. For instance, if we consider the non-barren

tree:



then the direct sum $\oplus_W E_w$ constructed in Theorem 5.3 does not satisfy the condition (ii) of being a source injective representation quiver (even if R is left noetherian). Furthermore, T is a source injective representation quiver because it is right rooted quiver (see Enochs et al. (2009, Theorem 4.2)).

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